

Amusements.
ADRIAN'S—La Penelope de Chateau.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—Bohemian Girl.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8-15—El Capitan.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8-15—On Erin's Shore.
EDEN MUSIC—Concert.
GARRICK THEATRE—8-9—Thoroughbred.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—1 to 10-30 p. m.—Electrical Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Lohengrin.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8-15—The Little Duke.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIA—8-15—Fregoli.
PROCTOR'S PLAZA—12 PALACE—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—8-15—Faust.
TERRACE GARDEN—Der Probokuss.

Index to Advertisements.
Page Col. Page Col.
Aug. Sales R. Estate 11 6
Amusements 10 1-2
Announcements 12 6
Bankers and Brokers 11 5
Board and Rooms 11 5
Board and Rooms 11 5
Business Notices 11 5
Country Board 11 5
Dom. Sit. Wanted 11 5
Excursions 11 5
Financial 11 5
Financial Meetings 11 5
For Sale 11 5
Hds. Wanted 11 5

Business Notices.
Windsor Hotel, 5th Ave., 40th to 47th Sts., N. Y.
Free Coach and Horses to and from
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, WARREN F. LELAND.
Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
No. 111 Fulton-st.

TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Single Copy 10 Cts.
1 Year, 6 mo. 3 mo. 1 mo.
Daily, 7 days a week 10 Cts.
Daily, without Sunday 8 Cts.
Weekly, without Sunday 2 Cts.
Semi-Weekly, without Sunday 1 Cts.
Monthly, without Sunday 10 Cts.
Postage paid by The Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.
FOREIGN.—Foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 5 cents a copy on the Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Tribunes. Postage must be paid by subscriber.
REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal order, Express order, Money Order, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

THE TRIBUNE UPTOWN OFFICE.
142 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st.
Advertisements and subscriptions received there until 6 o'clock p. m.
AMERICAN ABROAD.
An consult files of The Tribune at the following places and banks:
London—Office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet St., E. C.
Boston—Boston & Co., 100 New-Exchange St.
New York—C. G. & Co., 51 New-Exchange St.
Chicago—Chicago & Co., 100 La Salle St.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia & Co., 100 Arch St.
San Francisco—San Francisco & Co., 100 Market St.
Portland—Portland & Co., 100 Commercial St.
St. Louis—St. Louis & Co., 100 Market St.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati & Co., 100 Market St.
Cleveland—Cleveland & Co., 100 Market St.
Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh & Co., 100 Market St.
Buffalo—Buffalo & Co., 100 Market St.
Syracuse—Syracuse & Co., 100 Market St.
Albany—Albany & Co., 100 Market St.
Schenectady—Schenectady & Co., 100 Market St.
Rochester—Rochester & Co., 100 Market St.
Saratoga—Saratoga & Co., 100 Market St.
Watkinsburg—Watkinsburg & Co., 100 Market St.
Geneva—Geneva & Co., 100 Market St.
Utica—Utica & Co., 100 Market St.
Baltimore—Baltimore & Co., 100 Market St.
Washington—Washington & Co., 100 Market St.
New Orleans—New Orleans & Co., 100 Market St.
Mobile—Mobile & Co., 100 Market St.
Savannah—Savannah & Co., 100 Market St.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville & Co., 100 Market St.
Tallahassee—Tallahassee & Co., 100 Market St.
Panama—Panama & Co., 100 Market St.
Colon—Colon & Co., 100 Market St.
San Pedro de Macoris—San Pedro de Macoris & Co., 100 Market St.
Santiago de los Caballeros—Santiago de los Caballeros & Co., 100 Market St.
San Juan—San Juan & Co., 100 Market St.
Pinar del Rio—Pinar del Rio & Co., 100 Market St.
Cienfuegos—Cienfuegos & Co., 100 Market St.
Havana—Havana & Co., 100 Market St.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.
THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.
SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It was announced that most of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Union would escape with light punishment; the fate of the leaders is not yet known. Queen Victoria's birthday was officially celebrated in London. A gallery in the Paris Opera fell, killing one woman and severely injuring several. The Lachine Rapids will be utilized to furnish electric power and light to Montreal.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. Senate: The Fortifications Appropriation bill was passed; Mr. Gorman's rider authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness was defeated. The bill to impose an educational test on immigrants was passed; an order from the Committee on Rules allocating time was adopted after an exciting debate. DOMESTIC.—Officials of the American Missionary Board denied that they had made charges against Minister Terrell. John T. Graham, of Rochester, was chosen Department Commander by the G. A. R. Encampment at Utica. The commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly began to arrive in Saratoga. More officials were chosen by the Methodist General Conference at Cleveland. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was the principal speaker before the Congregationalists at Canandaigua, N. Y. Andover, Mass., celebrated its 250th anniversary.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The State Association of Savings Banks unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of maintaining the gold standard. The Board of Education postponed the election of City Superintendent of Public Schools; Dr. D. C. Gilman's name was mentioned for the place. Mayor Strong announced his appointment of 175 school inspectors under the provision of the new law. The cornerstone of the new Shearith Israel Synagogue was laid at Seventieth-st. and Central Park West. Winners at Morris Park: Tom Moore, Marble, The Peer, Southern and Mirage. Stocks were higher.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers in the morning, followed by fair and warmer weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 62 1/2.

The difficulty in securing a jury for the trial of Mrs. Fleming and the humiliating examinations to which talesmen are subjected illustrate the importance of the new law providing for special juries in criminal trials of exceptional importance, for the enactment of which we are chiefly indebted to Justice Barrett. It is to be regretted that the machinery for the carrying of this law into effect was not provided in time to enable such a jury to be impaneled in this case. We should then have escaped the scenes which have been enacted in the Recorder's court for several days, and which have brought into contempt the existing methods for the selection of jurors.

Mayor Strong discharged an important duty yesterday in the appointment of 175 school inspectors—five for each of the thirty-five districts into which the city has been divided by the Board of Education. The selections as a whole are to be commended; some of them will be seen at a glance to be conspicuously good. Forty-five of the former trustees and twelve of the former inspectors are included in the list, and the city will get the benefit of their experience in school matters. Thirty-seven of the inspectors, or a little more than one-fifth, are women. The Mayor declares that he considered neither politics nor religion in choosing the inspectors. It is to be hoped that the inspectors will regard neither religion nor politics in the performance of their duties.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate has gone about the work of preparing the budget for the coming year in a slashing fashion that indicates a reckless rather than a conservative disposition. It was necessary that large reductions should be made in the estimates handed in by

some of the departments, but the work ought to be done with care and after thorough consideration. To refuse abruptly to allow a cent for new schoolhouses, police stations, etc., with the idea of asking the Legislature to allow bonds to be issued for those purposes, is a short-sighted policy, even if it does result in keeping the tax rate low. The city's need of more schoolhouses is great, and every effort should be made to provide them as soon as possible. It is obvious also that with the growth of Brooklyn and additions to its territory a reasonable increase in the police force is requisite for the adequate protection of life and property.

Governor Morton has signed the bill amending the Rapid Transit act in accordance with the suggestions of the Rapid Transit Commission. This was to be expected, since the bill received the official approval of Mayor Strong, and was regarded with favor by our citizens generally. The principal object of the bill is to make it easier to secure a bidder for the franchise when the Commissioners are ready to offer it for sale. For the present they can do nothing in that direction, for their hands are tied while waiting for the decision of the Appellate Division on the report of the special commission favoring the construction of underground roads.

At the convention of savings-bank officers yesterday Mr. John Harsen Rhoades, the president, called attention earnestly, as The Tribune did before the bill was passed, to one of the consequences of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn under the pending plan. This is that with the creation of Greater New-York the right of the counties of New-York and Kings to borrow money independently of the cities will be restored, and the 10 per cent limit on the debts of cities practically abrogated. The savings-banks have a vital interest in this subject, since they hold about one-half of the net debt of the cities to be united. They will naturally use their influence to limit the debt-contracting power of the big city and its several parts as much as possible.

DR. GILMAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No better selection could possibly be made for Superintendent of New-York schools than that of Dr. Daniel C. Gilman. The prestige of his name is so great that the mere knowledge yesterday that he had consented to the use of it in connection with the office was expected to bring to the support of those members of the Board of Education who are anxious for a thorough reorganization of the school system those other members who were in sympathy with reform but who hesitated to supersede Mr. Jasper after his long service. His candidacy met with the instant approval of all persons concerned for the improvement of the city schools. The press of all parties applauded it, leading citizens sent messages to Dr. Gilman thanking him for considering the acceptance of such an office, and urging upon him the importance of the work he might do here, and such general enthusiasm was aroused on all sides at the prospect of securing him that the only question that seemed to remain open yesterday afternoon when the Board met was whether the majority should elect him at once or postpone the decision for a few days in expectation of unanimously reaching the same conclusion. The election was in fact postponed, but the proceedings were not in all respects satisfactory. A disposition was manifested at the meeting to deprive New-York of this immense benefit by arranging conditions which Dr. Gilman could not accept. We cannot believe, however, that it will prevail and that the opportunity will finally be rejected.

Dr. Gilman, if he becomes Superintendent of Schools, will have a magnificent opportunity for work which he is peculiarly fitted to perform, and under such leadership New-York City has promise of developing a school system unequalled by any other in the country. At first thought it may seem strange that the president of Johns Hopkins University should consider such a place as New-York has to offer him, but it is to be remembered that such men as Dr. Gilman work not for a title and external decorations, but to advance the cause of education and help their fellow-men. In no department of teaching is there greater need of first-rate ability than in the public schools, and under the new law no place offers a better opportunity for effective work than this city. The new Superintendent will hold office for six years, and, if a man of sufficient force, will be practically able to mould our whole school system in accordance with his own ideas. To take the present imperfect and antiquated educational plant and remodel it in accordance with the most enlightened principles of teaching is an enormous task. But Dr. Gilman has had experience with this branch of education, and has a passion for organization and executive work. He is not simply a college president, interested in higher education, but some of the best years of his life have been devoted to the public schools. He was Superintendent of Schools of New-Haven and State Superintendent of Connecticut. After giving valuable service as president of the University of California he undertook the building of Johns Hopkins. The remarkable success of that university, conducted on entirely original lines, has made his reputation world-wide.

In New-York Dr. Gilman would round out his fame and make himself known not only as a pioneer in collegiate and university education, but also as a pioneer in the development of a new standard of excellence in public school teaching. He would gather about him here the most efficient assistants to be found in the country, for there is no teacher who would not be proud to serve under such a Superintendent. He would give primary schools a new importance in the eyes of the citizens, and introduce into them a spirit and enthusiasm for superiority which would give more faithful and intelligent teachers and more diligent and attentive pupils. Such a work may well engage the ambition of any man, however eminent, and such schools should be the chief pride of any city, however great. New-York could do nothing wiser than to select a man like Dr. Gilman for the head of its schools. Dr. Gilman could do nothing more patriotic than to undertake the task of showing how a great city should educate its children.

PEOPLE OR MACHINES.

The contest of this year bids fair to have a deeper meaning and more far-reaching influence than most of the party managers have expected or desired. They imagined at the outset that, by address in getting delegations from various States and tactical ability in combining them, they would be able to determine what the main issue of the campaign should be, and to fix it for their own advantage. The ablest Democratic managers calculated that they could make the fight on the money question, and thus could avoid to a great extent consideration of the disastrous effects of their tariff policy. For ends of his own Mr. Platt, who is becoming "considerable of a Democrat," according to "The Rome Sentinel," has labored mightily to force the entire Republican machine of this State into Democratic service.

The Republican voters have made the issue of the next campaign in spite of politicians on both sides. They have settled the money question already, making it certain that the Republican Convention will hold fast to the policy which has governed the party for years, upholding the public credit, refusing free silver coinage or any debasement of the currency, and maintaining the present gold standard. Because the Democratic party cannot by any possibility be united in opposition to that policy, its adoption by the Republicans settles the matter. But it is a col-

ley which could not be permanently upheld without full and thorough protection of home industries, insuring ample revenue and restriction of imports. In utter disregard of the opinion widely held by political managers the people demand ample protection as the thing necessary to make a sound financial system possible.

The bosses in both parties are setting their eyes against the voters. Their power ends, as well as their profits, if the Democratic masses who ignorantly want cheap money and no tariff come into direct collision with the Republican masses who demand full protection and the best money. Democratic bosses can control Democratic conventions in some of the Republican States, but in nearly all the States from which that party can get electoral votes the great body of voters is arrayed against them, insisting upon free silver, wildcat banks and unlimited paper currency. If these voters cannot have their own way in convention they will break the party, or destroy it at the polls by throwing their support to Populist candidates. The Republican voters will have their way in convention. The only question left on that side is whether Republican bosses and managing politicians will bow to the will of the party, or attempt to fight it still further in open alliance with Democratic machines. Ex-Senator Miller utters the word for the hour, in declaring that the "untruthful, infamous and outrageous" attacks upon Governor McKinley must be retraced, or put those who make them "out of the Republican party into the ranks of the Democrats." The Republican party is not subject to the dictation of treacherous political managers, and will not tolerate resistance by such managers to the principles and the policies which its voters demand.

THE PLATT TANDEM.

As a driver of wild horses President Cleveland is "not in it" with the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. It was ex-President Harrison who remarked at the beginning of the present Administration that its success depended upon Mr. Cleveland's ability to drive a team of wild horses. The present condition of the Democratic party is pretty clear proof that the wild horses got away. There is hardly enough left of the party to make a funeral procession. But just look at the way in which Mr. Platt is holding the reins over not only wild horses, but all the bucking broncos, kicking mules and braying jackasses that have jumped the traces, split the whiffletree, burst the harness and broken the Democratic chariot into kinders under Cleveland! Why, they are pulling together in absolute harmony as never before, and raising more dust than ever, the only drawback being that the dust blinds the eyes of the jockey without disturbing the team in the lead.

Then—to reduce the figure—see with what skill Platt tamps that phenomenal tandem team, the charging, foaming, high-stepping "New-York Sun" and the bucking, kicking and balking "New-York Evening Post!" "The Sun" leads off in the morning with three or four columns of inspiration, in which Mr. Platt's views and hopes are set forth in the most charming and attractive manner. Later in the day "The Evening Post" follows, with its ears thrust forward and its hoofs in the air, pounding McKinley's record—the record which gives Mr. Platt so much pain—and, incidentally, conveying trustworthy information as to Mr. Platt's whereabouts and what great moral enterprise he has been up to during the day. It is fortunate for Platt as a driver of wild and untamed steeds that these two constitute, naturally and chronologically, a tandem team. They are not built to pull together harnessed as a pair. It would be yoking Pegasus with a Rocky Mountain mule. They would kick the stuffing out of each other and the driver and everything in sight, and very likely re-establish chaos. But as a tandem they are simply great. With Thomas in the costume of a Roman charioteer, leaning forward and occasionally urging them to great bursts of speed by his inspiring "Hoop la!" "Hi! Hi!" "Now, Boys! One last dash for sound money!" with Lauterbach, Hackett and "Lou" Pryn shouting encouragement, and Amasa Thornon holding back his dog from mixing in the melee—well, the Circus Maximus never was in it with such a spectacle.

Yesterday morning "The Sun" bubbled over with delight because it was reported that Quay was going to see McKinley. Not so much because he was going, but because McKinley had sent for him. This was indubitable evidence that the McKinley bubble was about to burst. "Charley" Hackett took that view of it, and emitted the most encouraging remarks about it. Perry Carson, of Washington, also had organized a barbecue, to which all the colored delegates to St. Louis had been invited, and there was no doubt that the barbecue would detach them from McKinley. Then there was a report, unsigned and a trifle shady but full of hope, that "over half of the Ohio delegates want to back away from McKinley," and "most of the delegates from Indiana" were feeling the same way. Clarkson, too, who "has been ill and is not yet convalescent," "could not believe that Senator Quay proposed to visit McKinley," and the Cotton Exchange had passed sound-money resolutions, which could mean nothing except undying fondness for Platt and irreconcilable hostility to McKinley. In addition "The Sun" called McKinley "Major Mumblebum," the "Muzzled Man," and the "Velled Candidate of Canton." These were telling blows. Along toward noon the McKinley column visibly shivered.

Later in the day came "The Evening Post" with its standing extracts from McKinley's record—a most harrowing recital, though lacking somewhat in freshness—and with them an Albany dispatch conveying the thrilling intelligence that Platt in company with Speaker Fish and another eminent statesman had called on Governor Morton, and that Platt "appeared in good spirits," a frame of mind in which the second member of the tandem seemed to be in cordial sympathy. Editorially it cheered Platt with the assurance that McKinley, if nominated, would be put upon a platform calculated to deceive everybody, and a general statement that "all the tendencies of American politics" are dreadful, while "Congress and the Legislatures" are going rapidly down hill and are likely to be "worse before they are better." Platt could hardly ask anything better than that. It is what he wants.

On the whole, this is about the best tandem ever put on the road. And as a driver Platt both holds the reins and takes the cake. They may not come in ahead, but they are making lots of fun for the American people.

THE PLAZA A PUBLIC SQUARE.

At the time the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company put in its application for permission to lay tracks on the plaza adjoining the Bridge station in Brooklyn The Tribune expressed the opinion that if the matter were carried into court it would probably be held that the Bridge trustees had no power to grant such a privilege. The question was carried into court by a taxpayer who applied for an injunction to restrain the construction of galleries, stairs and platforms on the plaza, as the railroad company desired, and Justice Clement, of the Supreme Court, has just rendered his decision, continuing the injunction and holding that the proposed plan was illegal. The decision will be welcomed by all who wish to see the rights of the people prevail against the pretensions and desires of corporations.

His reasoning is luminous and convincing. He points out that the entire cost of the plaza and of the Liberty-st. improvement was paid and the city of Brooklyn, while the land required for terminal facilities for the Bridge was paid for by the two cities jointly. "It is very evident," he says, "that the lands acquired for terminal facilities and for structures, and which were paid for by the two cities jointly, are to be used for Bridge purposes and structures, while the lands acquired for the plaza and the 'new Liberty-st.' cannot be so used, but only as 'a means of approach to the Bridge.'" It follows that the Bridge authorities "cannot erect 'or permit to be erected stairways or platforms 'or any other structure which will interfere with 'the free use by the public of the surface of the 'plaza or of Liberty-st.'" The Judge does not deal in terms with the question whether the Bridge trustees have power to authorize a railroad company to lay tracks across the plaza or on Liberty-st., and says that it is unnecessary for him to do so. The implication, however, is unmistakable. He lays down the principle that they have no right to allow anything on these open spaces, provided at large cost to the taxpayers, that will interfere with the uninterrupted use of them by the public. That railroad tracks would so interfere is entirely plain.

The decision of Justice Clement is sound and good. The plaza was established for the use of the people, and their free use of it is not to be infringed. It remains to be seen what action will be taken by the railroad company in interest to meet the demand made by its patrons for closer connections with the Bridge station.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which begins its sessions this morning in Saratoga, will be dominated by the conservatives. They may not have so large a majority as they have had in some previous General Assemblies; and for that reason they may be somewhat more disposed to meet the liberals halfway on questions which involve no important principle. When the controversy over Professor Briggs culminated in his suspension from the ministry of the Church on the charge of false teaching there was a cry in many quarters for the expulsion of the professor and all who held his views. That cry is no longer heard. Neither is Professor Briggs any longer told that as an honest man he ought to leave the Church whose teachings he denies. On the other hand, the liberals have ceased to demand a revision of the Church's Confession of Faith, since the attempt to revise it so completely failed. That era of the great controversy has passed into history. Though the conservatives are in a numerical majority, they have discovered that they are not strong enough to drive liberalism out of the Church. The most they can do is to hold it in check, and in their hearts they are not entirely sure they will always be able to do that.

As for the liberals, though they are in a minority, they are strong enough to hold a secure position of tolerance in the Church. Failing in their attempt to have the Creed of the Church revised to meet their views, they have taken the ground that their views may be properly regarded as in substantial agreement with the spirit of the Creed, though not perhaps with its letter. They have repudiated none of their views, and have no intention of doing so. On the contrary, they are industriously striving to propagate their ideas in the Church, and they confidently look forward to having a large majority on their side before many years. So it turns out that exactly the opposite of what was expected to happen has really happened. When the controversy over the Creed and the Bible first broke out the fear was general that it would split the Church in two, as it had been split years before by the controversy over the Old and New School theology. But, in point of fact, there is now hardly any possibility of a disruption over the questions at issue. Neither side will voluntarily withdraw, and neither side is strong enough to force its opponent to withdraw, while each hopes that by holding on it will ultimately come out on top. Moreover, this method of close-in-fighting has another advantage not to be ignored by militant churchmen. It enables the combatants on both sides to hit each other more effectively than they could at long range. The Old and New School schism is a proof of that. Before it occurred the two factions contested the points at issue with extreme bitterness. But in process of time after the two wings separated a spirit of mutual toleration and goodwill began to manifest itself, until finally the schism was healed. Should a schism occur now it would probably be healed in the same way, but in the mean while the strange spectacle is preserved of the organic unity of the Church being apparently strengthened by an absence of unity in matters of belief.

While some of the questions, notably that relating to the Assembly's control of theological seminaries, will come up in the present Assembly, it is thought by many that a great deal of attention will be paid to the practical work of the Church. Statistics show that the great missionary and philanthropic enterprises of the Church are in a prosperous condition, and its growth during the last year has been steady and healthy. After all, the controversies which have been so much in evidence in the Church have been largely speculative in character, and have had only a slight relation to the real life of the Church. Both the liberals and conservatives are working faithfully to advance the kingdom of righteousness, and will continue to do so, even while they are fighting each other, until they suddenly wake up some day to the fact that, owing to the silent march of thought, there is no longer anything to fight about, and the battleground of to-day will become the peaceful dwelling-place of old-time foes.

STATE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The official statement of foreign trade for the month of April is, as usual, highly instructive to those who wish to get its meaning. The imports of merchandise are smaller than in any month of the previous fifteen, since the new duties on woollens went into effect. But this is not mainly because the imports of such goods have considerably decreased, although that decrease counts for part of the difference. There has also been an important change in the imports of other products, including some materials of general use. It is presumable that part of the decrease in imports is due to the vigorous efforts made by appraisers to prevent undervaluations, which have certainly checked the importation of some classes of goods. On the other hand, the exports of merchandise are larger by about \$5,700,000 than for the same months last year, and are unusually large for this season. Thus it results that the excess of exports over imports of merchandise for the month was \$12,233,044.

The increase in exports does not appear to have been in the principal products, for the value of cotton exported was smaller by about \$1,890,000 than in the same month last year, notwithstanding the average export price was 7.8 cents per pound, against 6 cents last year—an advance of 30 per cent. Nor was there gain in breadstuffs, notwithstanding considerable increase in the quantity of corn sent abroad. As is well known, the shipments of wheat and flour were small, amounting together to 7,689,994 bushels, against 10,719,065 for the same months of last year. It may be noticed that the decrease in exports of wheat and flour for the ten months ending with April has been in bushels just 25 per cent. In provisions and in petroleum there was a slight increase in value, but taking the principal exports together a large decrease appears. Until the final statement of exports

and imports for the month has been published, only approximate estimates of the nature of the increase can be given, but it appears probable that there was a heavy increase in exports of copper, in canned salmon and canned fruits, in shoos and staves and in miscellaneous manufactures of wood, not including furniture or sash and doors, in lined oil cake, in upper leather, and in machinery not specified, a class which does not include locomotives and stationary engines. While the increase in such items is most gratifying, it does not support the notion, somewhat prevalent that there has been a general expansion in the foreign demand for manufactured products of this country.

The merchandise exports for the month exceeded imports by \$12,233,044, as stated, and the net exports of gold were \$2,639,704 and of silver \$4,571,316, making net exports for the month of \$19,450,124, if the official statement of the value of imports be accepted. It is obvious that the country is not in fact sending abroad goods and specie at such a rate in excess of its imports. There is, moreover, the security account to be considered, and while there has appeared some movement of stocks in this direction, there was considerable buying of bonds on foreign account during the month of April, as there has been at various times during the last year. Nevertheless, the official statement for the ten months ending with April shows net exports as follows, in comparison with those of the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year:

1895-6 1894-5
Merchandise \$25,582,962 \$48,024,089
Gold, net 15,999,168 25,219,292
Silver, net 28,509,720 20,747,779
Total \$70,091,850 \$93,991,160

The interest due abroad on Government, State, county and municipal securities and railroad securities cannot well exceed \$50,000,000, even if a large estimate of the amount of such securities held in foreign countries be accepted. It is obvious that a material part of the apparent balance settled by shipments of gold and silver is due to the heavy undervaluations of imports, from which it results that the apparent excess of exports of merchandise is not a real excess. Thus the reported value of imports for the ten months was \$696,352,062, but there is little reason to doubt that the actual value, the sum which the country has to pay to foreigners for the goods thus officially reckoned, was considerably more than this sum, and probably \$100,000,000 more. Instead of the apparent excess of exports on merchandise account, there was in all probability some excess of imports. Not only this remarkable increase in the actual value of imports, but the crippling ignorance of the commercial world and of Government itself regarding the actual state of exchanges with foreign countries, must be attributed in large measure to the unwise change effected under the Wilson tariff from specific to ad valorem duties.

There is a panic beyond doubt, but it is not in Wall Street, and it is political, not financial, in its nature.

The canal collectors appointed by Superintendent Aldridge did not make a good showing when they submitted themselves to the test of a Civil Service examination, and so have demonstrated their unfitness for the places in which Aldridge put them illegally. The result should be a warning to the "confidential agents" under the Raines law, who may find themselves equally under the ban when the courts have a chance to pass on their cases. If they are wise they will steer clear of Civil Service examinations and all such dunnery.

The era of cheap fares on the trolley-cars to Coney Island and other waterside resorts has induced many ruffians from this city to cross the river, especially on Sundays, for a 5-cent ride, and to conduct themselves in such a fashion on the cars that decent citizens are scandalized. These hoodlums indulge in loud and filthy talk, and in general display a total disregard of the rights of other passengers. The conductor is powerless, in the presence of half a dozen burly ruffians, to keep order, and as a consequence they practically "own the car" while aboard of it. We are glad to see that some of these fellows were arrested by the police last Sunday, and that in court the Justice read them a severe lecture and imposed heavy fines, expressing his determination to put a stop to their disgusting practices. No leniency should be shown to men of this sort, and the next time it will be well to see what effect a sentence to Raymond Street or Crow Hill will have on the class to which they belong.

Mr. Bayard has had an access of discretion since that vote of censure was passed on him by Congress. Even on the question of international arbitration he expresses himself in a guarded way, holding that the voice of each country should first be authoritatively heard.

It is agreeable to know that there is likely to be some diminution in the number of appeals to the court of last resort in the State. That will be the effect of a bill which has recently become a law. Lawyers may not look with favor on legislation having this object in view, but their clients will, and the public at large will welcome any measure designed to expedite the course of legal proceedings, which usually move at a leaden-footed pace.

At \$6,000 a year, with a present of \$1,700 for mythical travelling expenses, the Hon. George W. Aldridge comes high; but it is not really necessary that we should have him.

Mr. E. L. Godkin considered it a great crime for the President to think a panic in Wall Street of less importance than the country's foreign policy, but he agrees with Mr. Platt that McKinley must be beaten, even if a panic has to be created to do it.

Doubtless there are many New-Yorkers who are ignorant of the fact that the Worth Monument at Madison Square marks the final resting-place of one of the heroes of the Mexican War. The Aldermen have wisely decided to make an addition to the inscription on the monument so as to show that the remains of General Worth are underneath it.

It is said that Mr. Lamont can have the Democratic nomination for Governor next fall for the asking. It looks, however, as if he would decline to accept it if it were offered to him on a gorgeous silver salver.

The executive head of the police force has done well to call attention to the importance of a strict enforcement of the laws and ordinances in reference to the movement of vehicles on the streets. The recent accidents to bicycle-riders are the occasion for the order that has been sent out, which ought to be a warning to reckless drivers and those who display a malicious spirit in attempting to annoy riders of the wheel.

Mayor Strong has adjudged all the heads of city departments to give special attention to the improvements authorized by the Legislature, and says he wants them to push things. The advice is sound, even if not strictly original with his Honor the Mayor. The people will now watch to see things pushed.

A few days ago it was announced, apparently by authority, that Secretary Carlisle was no longer in the race for the nomination at Chicago. But now suddenly there turns up a "close friend" of Mr. Carlisle's who is engaged in distributing Carlisle buttons with a lavish hand, and more than intimating that his favorite is very much in the race yet. There is a deep mystery here; almost as deep as that surrounding the potential candidacy of Grover Cleveland for a fourth nomination. What must be thought, too, of the circumstance that not less than 100,000 copies of

Mr. Carlisle's speeches on the money question have just been sent out from Washington for free distribution in Kentucky and elsewhere?

PERSONAL.

Captain William L. Cash, of Washington, who has just died, served in the Confederate Army throughout the entire war. A few years ago he was ranked as one of the most expert riders in the world, and was a member of the rifle team that went to England in 1882.

Cornelius W. Van der Hoop, of Baltimore, made the acquaintance of President Kruger some years ago in Holland, when the latter was visiting that country on a diplomatic mission. He describes the President as a robust man of affable manners, full of energy and tact, and a born diplomatist. His adaptability to circumstances is illustrated by an anecdote at Zaandam, the home of the Rev. M. J. Van der Hoop, who was called to the pulpit, and on the spur of the moment preached a stirring sermon, in which he made an impressive appeal for universal peace, and played grand faith in his destiny.

James Judd, son of Orange Judd, founder of "The American Agriculturist," has been elected Director of Storrs College Agricultural Experimental Station, in Bridgeport, Conn., in place of Professor Charles D. Woods, of the State College of Agriculture, in Storrs, Conn.

A correspondent writes: "Deacon Peabody, of Lawrenceville, N. Y., was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument. If he lives until September 30 next, he will be ninety-five years of age. Although he is somewhat feeble in health, his mind is clear and his memory good. He takes an intelligent interest in the news of the day, especially of new inventions, and regularly votes the Republican ticket."

In the course of a conversation with Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, the other day, Frank G. Carpenter, the newspaper correspondent, asked him if he was a Christian. "I am not a Christian," was Mr. Armour's reply, "in the sense of being a member of the church, but I believe in Christianity, I believe in Christ rather than creeds. I go to church, and my boys have been brought up to go to church. I know that they went when they were young. I am afraid they don't go as much as they should now. The churches are all right, and I think the closer a man keeps to them the better. It makes little difference to me, however, as to the minor parts of the different doctrines which the churches profess, and I think that there is about an equal chance for the Catholics and Protestants, that, there are, as I said, a few things which are common to both, speaking of your boys, Mr. Armour, how about them; are they good business men? I think so," said Mr. Armour, as a smile came over his face. "My boys know you, my partners. They do most of the business now, and all I have to do is sit here and kick my heels."

Colonel Schnack, the new Danish Minister of War, is descended from a peasant family of one of the provinces. One of his daughters is the wife of Count von Moltke, a relative of the Field Marshal, and lives on a great estate near Marienburg, on Mon Island, in the Baltic Sea. Her father, the Minister, is a descendant of Herr Estrup. The Minister is now fifty-seven years old.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

On May 14, 1796, Edward Jenner performed the first successful vaccination, and the centennial anniversary of the event was duly celebrated in this country and in every country of Europe, except his own country, Great Britain.

Beneath Contempt.—My Flagg-Tommy, why's you never play with the little boy next door? He says he's a success. At this time of the year Flagg-Tommy-AW, he's one of those sneakin' kind of kids that says he likes his teacher.—Indianapolis Journal.

One of the men who are attracting great attention in Vienna at the present time is Mr. Wilkins, the American giant. He has reached the towering height of 245 centimeters, or the eight feet. He has been examined by the anatomists of the University of Vienna, including Professor Zerkander, and is pronounced one of the most wonderful physical specimens of man.

There are no friends like the old friends. We know so long ago. They never fail to tell us all. We do not care to know. They tell us we are getting bald. They say, "You're very gray." Oh, "Goodness, and to be changed a lot since you were young and gay."—Chicago Record.

The following was perpetrated by a Methodist doctor of divinity, whose interest in religious matters does not blind him to the drift of things in the political world, and, therefore, may be accepted as seriously orthodox. "What aetia does the Republic of the Empire State advocate for the currency of the Republicans at the St. Louis Convention? Answer—Platt-in-em."

Among the Bohemians.—"Where do you dine to-day?" "I do not dine—and you together?" "No, do not dine. Let us dine together."—Courier des Etats Unis.

In speaking of Longfellow's house in Nahant, which was burned the other day, "The Boston Transcript" says: "The house where Mr. Longfellow spent his summers for twenty-five years from 1857 until his death in 1882, was at first rented by him of Mr. Thomas Wetmore, of Beacon-st., and purchased, with his brother-in-law, Mr. T. A. Agassiz, after the death of Mr. Wetmore, in 1858. Until then he was always, during the season (except in 1863 and 64, when he was abroad), in the brown cottage by the willows on the village street, with its sea views and sea breezes.